

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18. 1740.

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Here is, perhaps, no Maxim, either in Divine or Human Wisdom, better supported by Arguments, or more strongly enforced by Examples, than this, *That Unity begets Strength*. Yet so it is, that in Compliance to a new Set of State Philosophers, it is of late expected that the whole Empire of Great Britain will take it for granted that Liberty lies in disputing, and that the Blessing in the World is, never to be quiet. The wise learned Persons who propagate this auxiliary Doctrine assure us, that what they are used to call an Opposition, is absolutely necessary to the Well-being of the Nation; because but for Cloud the Beams of the Administration would be bright; so that henceforward, like Sun and Shadow, they are constantly to go together; and — whatever King, whatever Minister we have, we are to want an Opposition. The Authorities necessary to prove this Doctrine, are too many and too various to be cited. It is one of the Articles of the Creed, and he would be treated as an Infidel among them who should seem to doubt it: And yet, a Man who would exercise his Reason, this must really be either received as a Mystery, or rejected as Absurdity.

It is indeed true, that Oppositions are of an old standing in England, and that their Chiefs, generally talk'd high; but none of them ever ventur'd upon this bold Assertion, that give them what would they would never be contented; if they did, I persuade myself they would have got very little. No, their Manner was to set down the Cause of their Opposition; to exhort a great deal of Complaint being obliged to differ with their Prince; to promise many good Things, in case their Demands were granted, and what they called Grievances redress'd. With such Men it was easy to do.

But then, not to dissemble, we have Instances of Opposition of another Sort, where the Chiefs have consulted privately together for the Good of the Kingdom, as they said; but however, always with a due Respect at the same time to themselves; and these silent Oppositions have sometimes had very bad Consequences. Thus when King Henry V. was on the Point of embarking for France, in consequence of a Title to that Crown, espoused by Parliament, an Opposition was set on foot in his own Camp, which the Writers of those Days style bluntly *Conspiracy, a Conspiracy*; but that brave, fighting Prince, who was extremely merciful, took this so ill, that he threatened his Cousin, the Earl of Cambridge, by his Head for it. And thus the Opposition being quell'd, the War went on prosperously.

In the Reign of Queen Mary, the Daughter of King Henry VIII. there was a continual Opposition, so much on account of Religion, as from State-calculations: For Sir Thomas Wyatt died a Papist, who made some Pretences to Liberty of Conscience, in order to draw in the People. We had a foreign War in that Reign, and a very bad Issue it had; we lost Calais, and that broke the Queen's Heart. Thus did Oppositions however conducted, whether within or without the Bounds of the Law, when they continued long, and were carried to Extremity, did a People little Good.

In the next glorious Reign, Oppositions were frequently attempted. The Great Queen Elizabeth saw well the Consequences of suffering the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom to come every Day under Debate; she therefore made use of that Authority vested in her by the Confidence of all her People, to stop-Motions of this Sort at the very Beginning: And to this Conduct it was chiefly owing the govern'd so steadily at home, and maintained the Reputation of her Crown so effectually abroad. Had she acted otherwise, in all human Probability, she had fared no better than her Predecessors; especially considering the mighty Difficulties she had to deal with, the formidable Power of the King of Spain, and the Intrigues of a Popish Pretender to her Crown.

One need not wonder that the Lovers of Opposition

were well enough pleased with the Death of this Queen; in consequence of which we find them telling her Successor, that they bore with her Humours, in consideration of her Age and her Sex. This was pleasing to that ill-judging Monarch, who by a Series of Strange Measures nutrid an Opposition, that grew to Man's Estate in the Days of his Son, and triumphed over all those Laws and Liberties it pretended to preserve. In those Two Reigns therefore we made an indifferent Figure abroad, because we were distressed and divided at home.

But when the Rump Parliament was firmly fix'd in the Saddle, they ventur'd on a War with the States, which they carried on successfully for a time; but at length Cromwell and his Party form'd an Opposition, turn'd the Parliament out of Doors, and ciapp'd up an indifferent Peace. After this Man became Protector, he would bear with no Opposition, but took most unjustifiable Methods to suppress them; however we have been over and over told he made a mighty Figure abroad, which was entirely owing to the bold Steps he took to secure himself from being disturb'd at home.

In the Dutch Wars after the Restoration, particularly the last, there was always a considerable Opposition, and, in consequence of this, they went on heavily, and ended but indifferently; which, considering our Force at Sea, and the many great Officers we then had, is no otherwise to be accounted for, than by imputing more to domesick Distractions than to the Force of foreign Foes. The Reader will perceive, that I do not consider the Justice or Injustice of the Wars I speak of, but barely their Success, and the Causes thereof, and so I desire to be understood.

During the Reign of King William we had the modern Blessing of a constant Opposition, which, in spite of all the Care that could be taken by a wise & vigilant and active Prince, derived to us constant Disappointments, and did more for the French than all their political Arts and their prodigious military Force could do without. This is a notorious Truth, witness'd by the King's Speeches, all our Histories, and by a Variety of Pamphlets written by the Patriots themselves. So that there is no Room to doubt of the Truth of the Fact, or of the Benefits which naturally result from such Oppositions. In those Days the People understood this Matter so well, that they could not help expressing their Concern on every Occasion; but the pretended Patriots cared alike for King and People.

In the first Years of Queen Anne, the Minds of the People were pretty well united. A War King William had projected, because he found it necessary, was carried on with the utmost Vigour, and with unexpected Success. But by degrees an Opposition was form'd, and, as it gather'd Strength, our Credit sunk abroad, our Laurels withered, our General deserted the Allies, and acted in Concert with our late Enemies. Thus the Administration, unopposed, had the Honour of making a glorious War, and those who headed the Opposition, having crept into Power, shew'd themselves in all their Colours, by making a scandalous and precarious Peace. This may be call'd a short History of Oppositions, and from hence let any Man judge how expedient they are while we are engaged in a Foreign War of the utmost Importance.

We are told by some of the wiser Men among these new-fangled Politicians, that it is an undeniable Mark of Corruption, when Numbers concur with whatever an Administration proposes. I would be glad to know what Sign it is, according to this System, when Numbers combine to oppose whatever comes from an Administration. If they say it proves nothing, then they plainly unsay what they said before, and then we are just where we were; but if they are silent, we must conclude it the Eff-ct of Conviction, and a Self-consciousness that this, as well as former Oppositions, is founded in the Opinion some busy, brisk Men have of their own Abilities, and an eager Desire flowing therefrom to signalize these Abilities in Places; neither is it any Proof to the contrary, that they absolutely deny this, since Naturallists are long ago agreed that Women and Creatures obstinately refuse those things which they most vehemently wish.

THE King is in perfect Health, and frequently hunts. We expect Ambassadors here both from Vienna and London before the Opening of the Dyst. The Court lately receiv'd by a Ship from Wifnar seven Trunks full of Money, which some say is come from France and others from London. Michaelmas Fair, which is not yet over here, was never more flourishing; the Merchants have been able to vend for fresh Goods, which they sell for their own Price, Money being plenty enough, and some of the Ministers buying Goods at the Fair to make use of where Money perhaps would not operate so well.

Paris, Nov. 11. The Publick Stocks continue to fall; and by the Measures which the Court is taking, every body thinks that a general War is at hand, for it has given Orders for a Review next Month, and in the mean time for augmenting the Foot with 30,405 Men, exclusive of the 16 Independent Companies, the 177 Companies of Invalids, and the 100 Battalions of the Militia; for augmenting the Dragoons with 3400 Men, and the Horse with 3080, exclusive of the intended Augmentation of the Cavalry of the King's Household, the 10 Companies of the Gendarmerie and Light Horse, and the 8 free Companies of Dragoons. The Intendants of the Provinces are likewise order'd to have their Militia ready by New-year's Day.

H O M E P O R T S.

Portsmouth, Nov. 16. Since my last came in the Sarah Sloop, Bassett, from Jersey. Sailed from the Harbour his Majesty's Ship the Lively, Capt. Frogmore, on a Cruise.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Cambridge, Kent, Assistance, Newcastle, Blandford, Blaze, and Scipio.

Deal, Nov. 16. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships Cruiser and Eltham; with the Georgia Packet, Thompson, for Georgia; the Eagle, Long, and the Elizabeth and Martha, Woodward, bound for Carolina; the William and Betty, Turnet, for Virginia; and the Judith, Martin, for St. Kitt's. Wind S. W.

Grazeford, Nov. 17. Paſſed by the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; the Mary, Wormes, from Hamburg; and the Newport Packet, Jackfogbenfield, from Rhode-Island.

Arrived

At Liverpool, the Princess Ann, Townshend, from Jamaica, and the Betty, Matthews, from Antigua.

At Plymouth, the Trial, Ellie, of and for Bideford, from Havre; and the Hannah, Cotton, from Rotterdam for Warrford.

At Dartmouth, the Young Neptune, Winter, from Jamaica for London; and the Squirrel, Stapleton, from Newfoundland.

At Carolina, the Industry, Hughes, from Barbadoes, and the Susanah, Gregory, from London.

At Jamaica, the Gale, Blackburn, from London.

At Monferrat, the Longford, Fergus, from ditz.

At Newfoundland, the John, Fagen, and the Leiborn, Templer, from London.

L O N D O N.

The Letters of the 9th N. S. from Vienna say, that a Person unknown was brought Prisoner thither the Morning before, in a Coach drawn by four Horses and strictly guarded by 24 Men with Arms.

They write from Cologne, that one Thomas Till, an Abbe, who is of the Order of the White Augustin Friars and Visitor-general of the Missions of that Order in Ireland, had the Honour to present the Elector a few Days before he went to Bon with the first Volume in Folio of his Dictionary of *Gages of Confesses*, and that the Elector did the Author the Honour to admit him twice to his Table.

Letters from Dublin mention the Death of Maurice O'Connor, Esq; at his Seat in the King's County, who was Lord of the Manour of Tunbridge, and marry'd to the Lady Mary Plunket, Sister to Justin late Earl of Fingall; and of Mrs Agnes Dopping, a Maiden Lady, Aunt to the Countess of Orrey; and of Sir Andrew Aylmer, Bart. who is succeeded in his Estate and Title by his Son now Sir Gerard Aylmer, Bart.

They add, that a Treaty of Marriage is now betwixt Bellingham Bayle, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Sandon-bridge, and Miss Handly, only Child of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Extrait of a Letter, dated St. Christopher's, Sept. 8, 1740.

"I have just Time afforded me to mention the Storm we had on the last of August, which drove ashore and forced out all our Ships: There were 7 Topsails, 4 of which are entirely lost, the rest much to be fear'd, for as yet none of them appear. The Damage it has done to this and the next Crop is very considerable."

The Hiscox, Wimster, of and from London, was lost at St. Kitts in the Hurricane the 31st of August last; all the Ships at that Island were either drove ashore and lost or founder'd at an Anchor; Capt. Main, Ellwood, Hastings, and Loyd drove to Sea and not heard of the 8th of September.

There are Letters from Barbados, Octob 2. That on Sept. 30. they had a violent Hurricane, in which the George, Capt. Sharp, with 400 Hogsheads of Sugar for London was lost.

And from the same Island they advise, that three large Men of War, sup osed to be French, had put into Martineco, having lost all their Masts.

The Neptune, Cliff, bound from Jamaica to Rio de la Hacha and back, having on board several French and Mayors Sailors, they found Means to seize the Arms and murder most of the English Mariners, cut and mangled the Captain and Supercargo, and carried the Vessel into St. Martha, where Ship and Cargo were both condemn'd.

The Hannah, Cotton, from Rotterdam for Waterford, arriv'd at Plymouth, reports that he was chas'd in there by a Spanish Privateer within a few Leagues of the Harbour.

The John and Margery, Sangster, arriv'd at Cowes from South Carolina in 48 Days, says, that two other Ships, bound for Bristol, came over the Bar of Carolina with him; that he saw the Winchetter and South Sea Castle Men of War, with about 30 Sail of Merchant ships, about 200 Leagues to the Eastward of the Capes of Virginia.

The Betty, Matthews, arriv'd at Liverpool in 8 Weeks from Antigua, brings Account of the Willoughby Bay of Liverpool being arriv'd there from Bonney, who lost all her Mast and Rigging but Fore-mast. The Willoughby Bay in bearing up to Antigua saw a Wreck, which they suppos'd to be of 60 or 70 Guns.

The Betty, Keble, of London, is lost about 10 Leagues from Archangel Bar.

The Penelope, Barret, from London for Antigua, is put into St. Martin's, a Dutch Settlement, with the Loss of all her Masts.

Yesterday was held a Cabinet Council and after wards a General Council, when Mr. Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder of this City, attended and made Report to his Majesty of the Nine Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, viz.

September Sessions.

George White, for robbing a Surgeon on the Highway near Old Ford by Bow.

Abraham Hancock, for assaulting Hannah Price on the Highway, and robbing her of several Pieces of Linen.

October Sessions.

William Duell, for ravishing and robbing Sarah Griffin in a Barn near Acton.

Margery Stanton, otherwise Roggetty Madge, for a Robbery in the House of Redman Cahoe, in Wind-sor-Court, Drury-Lane, on Benjamin Parish, and stealing Goods and Money to a considerable Value.

Edward Madder, and Thomas Clack, for breaking open and robbing the House of Mr. John Clack, of a considerable Quantity of Goods.

Ann Howard, for stealing a Quart Silver Tankard from the Anchor Alehouse in White Friars.

William Meers, for breaking open and robbing Mr. Finch's House at Southgate.

Eleanor Mumpan, for breaking open and robbing the House of Mr. John Note.

When his Majesty was graciously pleased to reprieve for Transportation Edward Madder, and Ann Howard, and to order the other Seven for Execution.

On the 2d of this Month was married at the Cathedral Church in Hereford, Sir Edward Mancell, Bart. to Miss Bayly of the Vineyard, a young Lady of great Beauty and Fortune: And last Saturday her Ladyship set out for Sir Edward's Seat at Trimisarum in Caermarthenshire, attended by a very large Retinue.

As was Mr. Thomas Bayly of the same Place, to Miss Langdon, Niece to Sir Edward Mancell, Bart. an agreeable Lady, with a good Fortune.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of Queen Elizabeth, also her Accession to the Crown, and her Deliverance from the Tower, the same was observed at the Inns of Court, &c. with the usual

Rejoicings, and especially by the Westminster Scholars; she being the Foundress of that School.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 44	11 15

Bank Stock no Price. India 154. South Sea no Price. Old Annuity 108 7-8ths. New ditto 109 to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 102 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 83 7-8ths. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. American 10. India Bonds 31. 13s. Premium. Bank Circulation 11. 15s. Premium. Bank Tailor 1-4th to 1-half Premium. English Copper 31. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 11s. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 41. 19s.

Lottery Office, Nov. 12, 1740.
THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery for building a Bridge at Westminster, give Notice, That they will begin to draw the said Lottery at Stationers Hall, on Monday the 8th of December, at 9 of the Clock in the Forenoon; and will continue the Drawing from Day to Day (Sundays and Fast-days excepted) till the Whole be compleated, according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament in that Behalf: Therefore all Persons entitled to Tickets now lying as the Bank not called for, are desired to take out the same before the Drawing of the said Lottery begins.

At the particular Desire of several Eminent Merchants, For the Benefit of the Brave and Unfortunate

Captain JOHN PEDDIE,

Of the Princes of Orange,

Who, after defending his Ship, and saving her by the most Gallant Behaviour, against a Spanish Privateer, had the Misfortune to lose her, and all he had on board, in the late Storm,

At the Theatre Royal in Covent-garden,

On Thursday, the 20th Day of November,

Will be presented a TRAGEDY, call'd

C A T O.

The Part of Cato by Mr. Delane; Marcia, Mrs. Hor-ton; Juba, Mr. Hallam; Lucius, Mr. Roberts; Sempronius, Mr. Hale; Porcius, Mr. Ryan; Marcus, Mr. Gibson; Decius, Mr. Bridgewater; Syphax, Mr. Rose; Lucia, Mrs. Stevens.

With several Entertainments, as will be express'd in the Great Bills.

Pit and Boxes will be laid together.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

N.B. None will be admitted but by printed Tickets, which will be deliver'd at Loyd's, Batson's, Jamaica, and Sword-Blade Coffee-houses, near the Royal Exchange; Forrest's, at Charing-Cross; White's Chocolate-house, in St. James's Street; and by Mr. Jarvis, at the Stage Door.

ON the 11th instant was inserted in the Daily Advertiser and the Gazetteer, in the Home News, the following Paragraph.

* King's Arms Tavern, St. James's, Nov. 8. Order'd to be Publish'd. Present several of the Nobility, Members of Parliament, and other Gentlemen. We have read the Sheets intituled, The Torment after Death, dedicated to the Protestant, Greek, and Romish Churches. The Arguments in the Conference with the Atheist, and the Articles upon Acts of Mercy, we recommend as excellent Pieces, high and rational, of general Use, and Worthy to be translated in all Languages.'

These Honourable Persons underwrit their Names in the Copy sent to the Author, which will be printed, with several others of Worth and Learning, to the End the Work may be deposited in every Study and Library, and preferred to the latest Generations as Scenes of Faith and Charity.

Printed for J. Roberts, in Warwick-lane; and sold by the Booksellers and Pamphlet-shops in Town and Country, 1740. Price Six Pence. Six thousand Copies are already work'd off at the Press.

Art thou an Idfid, a Native of Britain, and cannot, with all thy Learning and Philosophy, answer, with sound Judgment, any one of the Author's Arguments that proves the Being of God; then discover not thy Nakedness and Ignorance as an Enemy to this Work, neither in thy Family, nor in thy Conversation.

Art thou a Miser, and will not part with one Mite out of thy full Coffers to the Cry of Prisoners, Widows, and Orphans; then hinder not the Sale of this Work, which may open thy Neighbour's Hand and Heart to relieve starved Families.

Read, and then send Copies to every City and Town in these Islands. It is God's Work, not Man's.

Direct the Treatise to every Part of the European World: It may convert Jews, Turks, and Pagans; and establish Relief for the Hungry, the Sick, and for Prisoners and Captives loaded with Chains of Iron.

Stolen from the Dwelling house of Mr. Robert Myre, Newgate-street, near Cheshunt-Common, Hertfordshire, in the Night between the 27th and 28th of October, 1740.

A Bay Mare, very fat, 14 Hands and a half high, thick Neck and thick Shoulder'd, small Head, and full aged, strong enough to carry 18 or 19 Stone lock.

A long Bay Horse, 15 Hands high, about 6 Years old, long Head, long Ears, with a small Star on his Forehead, and switch Tail.

Both Rough-coats, being Gaff Horses. Whoever bring the said Mare and Gelding to Mr. Myre's House in Mary-Axe, London, or at his Country-houz as above, to receive 5 Guineas Reward for each, and reasonable Charge.

This Day is Published.

A LETTER to a Member of Parliament concerning the Present State of Affairs in America.

By a True Lover of the People

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,

[Price Six-pence]

The Fourth Edition of

A N EPISTLE to the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT WALPOLE.

—Quae certe omnium est si —

Cucus iter monstrare velit.—

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,

[Price Six-pence]

THE FACTION, a Tale. Humble

intituled to Meilleurs Craftsmen and Company.

By TIMOTHY SCRIBBLE, Esq;

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

Where may be had,

Hobbin, or, The Rural Games, a Burlesque Poem in Blank Verse. By W. Somerville, Esq; &c. &c. Epigrams in Distich. Brevis esse laboris.

No man can be said to have attempted such a Subject as this, without giving it a Tryal.

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